MILLS AND PEFFER AIR THEIR VIEWS ON FINANCE.

THE TEXAS FREE-SILVERITE DECLARES WAR ON THE NATIONAL BANKS, AND THE KANSAS POPULIST PREDICTS THAT THE MIL-

LENNIUM IS CLOSE AT HAND. Washington, Jan. 15.-The Senate listened to-day to two long speeches against the further issue of d States bonds and in favor of the use of Tex.), and the second by Mr. Peffer (Rep., Kan.). Mr. Mills's speech was bitterly denunciatory of the National banking system and was an arraignment of the financial policy of the Presi-Peffer denied that there was any authority in ex-isting statutes for the issue of United States bonds. Although the Kansas Schator spoke for two hours and a quarter, he did not finish what he desired to c, preferring to go on with the remainder of

A bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.) and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to prevent United States citizens from accepting titles or patents of nobility from foreign Nations, was reported back adversely from the committee and was postponed indefinitely.

A joint resolution appropriating \$75,000 to defray the foint expenses of locating the boundary line between Alaska and the British North American territory was passed.

A bill for the establishment of a "patriotic me-morial university" was introduced by Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.), by request, and was referred.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) in favor of the coinage of silver and for other purposes was taken up and Mr. Mills addressed the Senate. He said that the House Roud bill might be considered as a fair represen tation of an extreme view of the financial subject as entertained by the people of the United States while the substitute reported by the Fluance Committee was in some measure antagonistic to that The criticism on the substitute was that it was more an avoidance than a joining of issue or the principles presented in the House bill. The real force behind the controversy, which had been urging it on for years, was, he said, the National They asserted that the prerogative of coin ing and issuing money which necessarily belonged to the Government, really belonged to them, and hat they must exercise the prerogative of contracting and expanding the currency, and of changing the standard of value, as might suit their per-

At considerable length and with his usual display of fervor in manner and language Mr. Mills reviewed the history of the National banking system, and argued in favor of abolishing it, quoting from the platforms of political parties in several States against the National banks and against bank-note irculation, which, he said, cost the people \$100,000. o a year. He expressed his regret at having to differ with the President in his recommendation to cancel and withdraw Government circulation and to substitute bank circulation for it

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) asked Mr. Mills whether he was in favor of the Government issuing notes pay able on demand, and which were never to be re-

"Just on the same principle," Mr. Mills replied, as I am in favor of keeping up taxation, which is never to be stopped so long as the Government

Does not that make it flat money?" Mr. Gray

"No, sir: oh no," Mr. Mills said. "Fiat money, as we understand it, is a money which has no basis of intrinsic value. It is simply a promise in the air. But a Treasury note that is issued and is restricted in amount, so as not to expel the standard on which it is based, is equal in value to the standard everywhere within the domain of the United

THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED.

Criticising the recommendation of the President to fund the greenbacks and Treasury notes in interest-bearing bonds, Mr. Mills declared that that teaching was contrary to that of all the parties who had elected Presidents. The President, he said, told Congress that there was something really good, extremely good, to come from placing a debt good, extremely good, to come from placing a deal of \$15,000,000 a year on bonds and \$25,000,000 a year on circulation. He (Mr. Mills) had always understood that a National debt was an evil and a misfortune, which deprived a country of its strength in time of from New-York (Mr. Eartlett) during the war. He which deprived a country of its strength in time of the see, and especially in time of war. On this point he contrasted the views of President Cleveland demic halfs, reading classic authors, including Livy's with those of President Washington—"a patriot President; not a political President," he said—who recommended the payment of the existing National

lebt and the avoidance of new debts. Summing up the views expressed by Jefferson Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Buchanan and other great men of the past, he declared that it had been the Democratic policy from the organization of the party to pay the public debt and to keep the resources of the country from being encumbered by taxation. "Shall we now," he exclaimed, "furn round, retrace our steps, and both fortify and keep a moneyed aristrocracy in this country and stop the vain efforts to maintain free institutions and transmit them unimpaired to our children?

Mr. Mills said that the Government had always made its bonds redeemable after a certain time, or at its pleasure. "But now," he continued, "we hear our President and our Secretary of the Treasury asking not only for bonds-bonds to be sold for gold which is to be poured into a sieve and to come back again—but for long-time bonds."

"Fifty-year bonds," Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) promited.

"Fifty-year bonds," Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) prompted.
"Fifty-year bonds," Mr. Mills repeated, "That means 50,000 years. It means a debt never to be paid. The party," he exclaimed, passionately, "that dares to go before the country in the coming campaign, and that has the honesty to write in its platform that it is in favor of maintaining a public debt as a pedestal on which to build a National banking system, will be swept out of existence with a storm of indignation."

In closing he said that it might be ridiculous for him to-day to fight against the National banks. So long ago as 1816 John Randolph had said that the banking power was so great that one might as well extack Gibraltar with a pocket-pistol or friench Christianity in the streets of Constantinople as to fight against the banks. "And if it were so then," said Mr. Mills. "what must it be to-day."

THE POPULISTS MILLENNIUM.

THE POPULISTS MILLENNIUM. Mr. Mills closed his speech at 2 p. m., and then

the House Bond bill, with the silver substitute reported from the Pinance Committee, was taken up, ported from the Pinance Committee, was taken up, and Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) addressed the Senate.

In the course of his speech he referred to resolutions offered by him at the last session questioning the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds under any existing law; to the fact that similar resolutions were offered in the House; that these were referred to the Committee on Finance and on the Judiclary, and that no report had ever been made by either of these committees. If he were made by either of these committees. If he said, "method in his madness." For a public officer, he declared to assume authority to bond the people of the whole country without a specific act of legislative authority was a great public crime. It was not his business nor his purpose to intimate that there was any improper motive on the part of the President or Secretary of the Treasury, or that they did not believe that they were at least justified by the language of such statutory provisions as they could find to do what they had done. Nevertheless, he believed—and he though he would make it appear—that there had been no need of haste, and that they had been simply bowing the head a little lower to the power which was cursing the people of the country and the people of the world. He cast some ridicule upon the argument as to the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver, and said: "When the Populists come into power we will arrange that parity satisfactorily at least to some people."

"That will be." Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) remarked, "after the later." and Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) addressed the Senate.

people." That will be," Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) remarked, "after the milennium."
"The milennium is approaching now," said Mr. Peffer confidently, "so that we will not have long to wait."

Peffer connoently, "so that we will not have wait."

"I am afraid," Mr. Hear replied, "that the coming in power of the Populists will be after the times spoken of in Revelations, when te millennium is over, and when Satian will hold fortin."

"We are the revelators," Mr. Peffer exclaimed, and then he went on with his speech. After he had spoken two hours and a quarter, Mr. Peffer said that he would prefer to go on with his speech tomorrow.

spoken two hours and a quarier, Mr. Peffer said that he would prefer to go on with his speech tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Welcott (Rep., Col.), it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow it adjourn till Monday next.

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.) introduced a joint resolution similar to that historically known as the Stanley Matthews resolution, and which was published in "The Congressional Record" of to-day in Mr. Butler's speech, declaring that all the United States bonds issued under the acts of March 18, 1889, July 14, 1879, and January 14, 1875, are payable, principal and interest, at the pleasure of the Government, in standard sliver dollars, and that such payment is not a violation of the public rath nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors. He said that it was an exact copy of the Stanley Mathews resolution, which had passed both houses of Congress in 1878 by a two-thirds vote, and that he would ask a vote on it to-morrow without debate.

the absence of several Senators he would not call up the resolution until Monday.

After a short executive session, the Senate at 4:25 adjourned until to-morrow.

PENSIONS STILL THE THEME.

ANOTHER DAY OF LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

MR. GROW DENOUNCES EXECUTIVE INTERFER ENCE WITH LEGISLATION-A VOTE ON THE

Washington, Jan. 15 .- As was the case on Tuesday the most striking feature of to-day's proceedings in the House occurred just previous to adjournment. The venerable ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, Representative-at-Large from Pennsylvania, moved the and W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.) as to the probable action of the President on a general revision of the pension laws, protested earnestly against the en ment of the Government or by any of his clerks on the prerogatives of the House. He referred especially to the circulation at the last session of Conury's bill," and to the reading of a letter from the

House was about to vote on the Tariff bill. The greater part of the session was devoted to the discussion of the Pension Appropriation bill, various Republican members criticising the administration of the Pension Bureau. Mr. Walsh (Dem. N. Y.) united with his colleague, Mr. Cumming assuring the House that the Democrats of New-York approved a liberal pension policy. He invoked the chivalry of the members from the South, which he said, had never been appealed to in vain, to vot for the bill and the amendment proposed by the committee, and thereby ald in making comfortable the widows of those who had met them in the field in

open and honorable conflict. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.), in charge of the bill, gave notice that to-morrow he would ask considera-tion of the bill under the five-minute rule, with a view to reaching a vote before adjournment.

tion reported by Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) from Elections Committee No. 2, confirming the right of George B. McClellan to the seat he holds in the House as the Representative from the XIIth New-York District, the contest therefor having been abandoned by Robert A. Chesebrough, the Repub-

Senate bills were passed amending the land grant for future act so as to permit purchases of lands in cluded within the forfeited grants, to purchase seg regated tracts up to a maximum limit of 300 acres and to grant an American register to the steamer Miami, rebuilt from the British steamer Nerito. THE ROUTINE BUSINESS

The Speaker announced the retirement of Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kan.) from the Committee on Public Lands by his own request, and the appointment of

Mr. Allen (Rep., Utah) in his place.
On motion of Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.), a bill was passed granting rights of way twenty-five feet wide and sites of not more than forty acres on public lands and reservations to persons and corporations for the purpose of generating electric light and power, the same as is now authorized for irrigation

The House then, on motion of W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.), resumed in Committee of the Whole, consideration of the General Pension bill, Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) in the chair.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) announced that he would offer at the proper time an amendment to the bill giving to the widow of a soldier a minimum pension of \$12 a month, notwithstanding that the soldier die 1 from disease not contracted in the service.

Mr. Walsh (Dem., N. Y.) said that he desired to dissipate the idea that might have been inculcated in the minds of members of the House by certain speeches on the Democratic side that the Democratic That was not the case, and as to the amendment proposed by the committee with regard to the payof pensions to widows of soldiers there was difference in sentiment. Mr. Walsh paid a glowing tribute to woman's part in the struggle, and n closing he appealed to the chivalry of the South ern Democrats to vote for the bill. (Applause.)

HIS OPINION OF TAMMANY CHANGED. The discussion was further continued by Mr. Mc account of Attila's descent upon Rome, and that the only bridge he had crossed in that time was the Pons Asinorum. If the speaker and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Wheeler) could have got at each other at any time from 1861 to 1865, he said, each other at any they would have fought a bloodless battle for the lightweight championship of North America. (Laughlightweight champions in or North America. Gaugh-ter.) Mr. McClure said that up to yesterday after-neon, when Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) had ad-dressed the House on the bill, he had formed an opinion of Tammany Hall, based upon the report of

a gentleman named Lexow, which was unfavorable.

opinion of Tammany Hall, based upon the report of a gentleman named Lexow, which was unfavorable. He now saw how easy it was for a person or corporation to become the undeserved object of aversion. He stated that he renounced and disavowed the rustic opinion heretofore entertained, and extended to it. In the name of patriotism, the right hand of fellowship.

Brief speeches were made by Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa), who, with Mr. McCall, of Tennessee, opposed the adoption of the Graff amendment as not tending to further the best interest of the pensioner; Mr. Mines (Rep., Mich.), Mr. Crowther (Rep., Mo.), Mr. Low (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Howe (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. Spadding (Rep., Mich.), who raised a laugh by saying that the only people not satisfied with the result of the War of the Rebellion were the noncombatants, North and South; Mr. Tracewell (Rep., Ind.) and Mr. Pickier (Rep., S. D.), who urged the necessity of a general revision of the pension laws so as to insure a radical change in the administration of the Pension Eureau. This evoked a query from W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.) as to whether or not Mr. Pickier believed the President would sign a bill containing such amendments as he proposed, and whether or not it was not better to take what they could probably get as a rider to an appropriation bill rather than to risk getting nothing.

To this Mr. Pickier replied that he did not know what the House should do its duty regardless of the attitude or action of the President. (Applause.)

WHERE CLEVELAND RESEMBLES A KING.

WHERE CLEVELAND RESEMBLES A KING. Ex-Speaker Grow (Rep., Penn.) addressed the House briefly on the necessity of resenting the encreachment on its prerogatives by the Executive.

He said:

Under the long-established parliamentary law it has always been regarded as an invasion of the prerogatives of Parliament for any one to refer to its discussions to the opinion of the King on any question gending before it.

A filember—is Mr. Cleveland "the King"?

Mr. Grow—in reference to matters of this kind he occupies the same relation to the houses of Congress that the sovereign in Great Britain does to Parliament. The President exercises the veto power, and it we do not have on any given measure the two-thirds vote necessary to overcome that, he is so far the King. In the last Congress we had before us on one occasion a bill headed "the Bill of the Secretary of the Treasury." What has that officer to do with presenting a bill in this House, we had before us on one occasion a bill headed "the Bill of the Secretary of the Treasury." What has that officer to do with presenting a bill in this House, we had been attempts by the secretaries of the different departments to influence legislation; they have sent in here letters to be read with reference to pending measures. And in one case a letter was read here from the President of the United States having reference to a measure then pending in the House, and just about to be voted upon. I trust such practices will be discontinued. This House owes it to itself to make the President understand that he has nothing to do with the action of this legislative body till a bill formally passed is presented to him for his approval. (Applause.) Only in that contingency has he the right to express his approval or disapproval. Nor has any one of the heads of departments except the Secretary of the Treasury the right to communicate his views unnavited to this House. That officer may report to this House on important pastions affecting the revenues; but when he sends here a bill headed "the Bill of the Secretary of the Treasury," the House owes it to itself to return that bill to him, and to say that he cannot invade in that way the precognitives of this body any mo

AN EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS.

An exhibition of the drawings submitted in the event competitions of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects will be held in the rooms of the Architectural League Fine Arts Society Building, Fifty-seventh-st, to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, It will be open to-day and Saturday from II a. m. to II p. m., and to-morrow from II a. m. to 6 p. m. A JEALOUS WOMAN'S REVENGE.

FORCED A MAN TO BIGAMY AND THEN COM-PLAINED AGAINST HIM.

A queer criminal case of a woman's lealousy came up in the District-Attorney's office yesterday. Detective-Sergeants McNaught and Farley went up to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island yesterday norning and arrested Jeremiah Norton, twenty-eight years old, who had hist served a year's sentence on his plea of guilty of petit larceny. His arrest this time was for bigain, which was committed in the combs a year ago, while he was waiting trial. Norton had been a coachman for Alfred Feiden-

berg, of No. 16 East Sixty-first-st. He had married two years ago and his wife and child live in Brook-In the house where he was coachman was a iyn. In the nonse where he was coachman was a cook named Lizzle Kane. Norton paid considerable attention to the cook and told her he was single. This love-making proceeded smoothly until one day Lizzle found a letter in Norton's pocket from his wife. Lizzle read the letter and kept silent about it. A few days afterward Lizzle went to her employer and told him that the coachman had stolen some of the silverware.

and told him that the coachman had stolen some of the silverware.

Norton was arrested and sent to the Tombs, all the time protesting his innocence. Mr. Feideaberg did not believe him guilty and would not appear against him. While in the Tombs awaiting trial Lizzle visited him and couxed him to marry her. He did not know that she was aware that he was already married. He thought that if he married Lizzle she would not appear against him on the complaint of larceny. So he married her. After the marriage she gave information that led to his indictment for bigany. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was scatteneed to a year's imprisonment after being indicted for grand larceny. Lizzle cannot now be found.

#### A BURGLAR FIRED ON.

YOUNG STERN BELIEVES THAT HE IS SUFFERING PROM A BULLET WOUND.

The West Sixty-eighth-st, police are looking for 167 West Sixty-fourth-st., about 7 o'clock turn from the dining-room, missed the coats from the hall rack. At the same time he heard a noise

BURGLARS NEATLY TRAPPED.

THEY NEGOTIATED WITH DETECTIVES TO SELL THE STOLEN GOODS.

Some time between December it last and January Parlor Suit Company, at No. 87 Eldridge-st., and stole sfik, plush, brocatelle, chenille curtains, fringe and some Wilton rugs valued at \$60. The got in through the scuttle from the roof. Samue Bruner, one of the managers, reported the burglary at Police Headquarters, and Detectives Webb, Ar drew McCarthy and Sweeney were put on the case They learned that a man had offered the stole ated with the man who had the goods, and agre-to purchase them for \$38. It was arranged that the goods should be delivered at Thirl-ave, and Thirty fifth-st, vesteriar, At noon three men drove up is an express wagon with the property. The detective arrested them "."

Charles Lucky, night watchman for the Uni e'clock Tuesday night fired a shot through the win black, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann i Lucky has been employed as watchman there

have been broken and the watchman was provid

## A BOOMERANG THROWER MISSING.

Frank Frost, the "Globe Trotter," who is manage: of the troupe of Australian Boomerang Throwers who were with the Pawnee Bill Wild West Show last who were with the rawnee Bill wild west show as summer, reported at Police Headquarters yester-day merning that one of the troupe was missing and at large somewhere in the city. The missing boom-erang thrower is known as William. He has no ther name. He is about thirty-eight years old. He has been missing since Monday. The troupe is stayling at No. 115 East Twenty-seventh-st. Monday
afternoon they went to a museum. On their way
home King Bill and his wife got drunk and were
arrested. The manager found them in the West
Thirtieth-st. station. William has not been seen
since. There was no record of him on the police
contrars.

A ROUNDSMAN'S STORY OF ROBBERY.

Acting Captain Dean, of the East Eighty-eighth norning regarding the alleged robbery in the flat of Roundsman Tyler, of the Elizabeth-st station Roundsman Tyler alleged that when he reached home Tuesday his wife told him that burgiars had entere Tuesday his wife told him that burgiars had entered the flat and stolen jewelry worth \$2.9. According to the East Eighty-eighth-st, police Tyler at first said that his wife had been chloroformed, and subsequently denied this. Later he made the statement that he did not believe there was any roblery. Mrs. Tyler has been ill for some time and the police believe she imagined that burgiars had visited the flat. Chief Conlin said he was investigating the matter and that he would look into the cambuct of Roundsman Tyler, whose actions were not what should be expected from a police officer. The roundsman, it is said, got badly mixed when questioned by the detectives and made many contradictory statements concerning the alleged robbery.

## A DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP.

Peter J. Sweeney, of No. 36 East One-hundred-andighth-st., while intoxicated about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, was held up by three men outside Mace' overcoat and 33 and his watch. The robbery was witnessed by Joseph Finch, one of Mace's employes, who followed one of the thieves and caused his arrest. The prisoner gave his name as Frank Robinson, twenty-three years old, of No. 23 Howery. In Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich held him for examination. He denied the charge

## MRS. O'CONNOR'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary E. O'Connor, the wife of ex-Assemblyman Nicholas R. O'Connor, took place from St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Ninety-second-st. and Columbus-ave., yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, the vicar of the chapel, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. P. A. H. Brown, of St. John's Chapel, Varick-st. The body was taken to Milford, Conn., immediately after the services, where the burial will take place.

ACCIDENT TO A DELIVERY WAGON.

One of Rogers, Peet & Co.'s delivery wagons droppe tipped over on its side and the horse went over with it. The driver jumped and escaped injury. Two Tenderloin policemen extricated the horse and righted the wagon, while a crowd stood by and watched the operation. The wagon fell on the uptown track of the cable road and blocked traffic for several minutes. NEILL STICKS TO IT.

THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPERT REITER-ATES HIS FIGURES.

IN A LETTER TO THE TRIBUNE HE ELABORATES HIS ARGUMENT ON THE COTTON SITUATION -ELLISON'S FIGURES MAKE THE SIT-

There was a great deal of dust kicked up on the floor of the New-York Cotton Exchange yesterday. Switching transactions narrowed spreads between the confusion. As a result of the dog-ent-dog market, there was a further decline in cotton. The March delivery closed last night at 7.88, or about 3 points above the lowest it has sold at this season. The decline was in the face of a crop movement that still points to a total yield of 6,506,000 bales. In fact, Henry M. Neill, private cables from abroad said, reiterated his estimate of 6,500,600. Mr. Neill is said to figure his estimates chiefly on lint production per acre, and not on the crop movement or the reports and opinions of railway agents. Crop movements sometimes are misleading. Figuring State by State on the yield per acre as revealed in his correspondence and information, Mr. Nelli has won a reputation as an accurate forecaster of the final yield that has made his opinions generally the guide for the British spinners. The deductions drawn by Mr. Neill in the following letter have not iosi their probability by reason of the daily narrow fluctuations in price on the speculative exchanges:

he parts of Europe held on October 1, 1805, of American 1, 141,000 and he received in 1805 96 from America 3,000,000

kinds, estimated by Mr. Ellison in his October i dreuiar, on which, however, he has since said that the promise was not so good as it has been. As it is, of course, impossible that European port stocks of American should become completely exhaust their invische mill stock and leave something in the ports. But that will not occur with cotton at current prices, which permit consumption to so on at full swing. I don't profess to know anything about invisible mill stocks in Europe. Mr. Ellison estimates them at 63,650 bales of 450 pounds of all kinds of cotton on October I last.

Mr. Ellison estimates the consumption of Europe at present at 180,600 bales of 460 pounds per week, which for the year will be 235,500 bales of 40 pounds. He estimates the supply other than American at 250,600 bales of 400 pounds. So to consume 2,60,000 of all kinds, less 2,70,000 of other than American at 250,600 bales of 400 pounds. So to consume 2,60,000 and an are required—bales of 400 pounds—equal to 5,513,000 bales of 435 pounds net; and I have shown above that all the American Europe will have including her port stocks, but not including invisible mill stocks, will be 2,342,000 bales, so, on Mr. Ellison's figures for consumption and supply from other countries, the situation is much worse than I make It.

New-Orleans, Jan. 13, 1896.

nent, of course, makes the estimates and conclu-tions of Mr. Neill all the stronger. If this crop turn out 6,500,600 bales, all the manipulation and o depress prices temporarity. Cotton bounds up very pulckly when it gets started. Last fall it travelled oon 8 to 9 cents a pound almost in a few days. drawn or modified it. Despite the hear talk about usiness doing at Fall River and Providence, in a has been received from there, or for that matter anywhere else in the world, that a single spinds stopped, or of any intention of stopping them. River cotton mills don't usually run at a loss o last night it was still Neill against the cotton, with Neill still sticking to his prediction and top movement working in full corroboration of gures.

yesterday approximated 15,000 bales, or as Exports yesterday approximate labor along of an arkets, much as the port receipts. Southern spot markets, except New-Orleans, declined 1-16. New-Orleans sold 2550 bales, Galveston 2565 bales, Mempis 1,000 bales. Augusta 256 bales, Mobile 250 bales and Savannah 68 bales. The local sales were H5 bales for consumption and 100 bales for export.

It is expected that the bears on the Cotton Exchange will present a mule hereafter to every customer who gives them a selling order.

COTTON THE COUNTRY'S SALVATION. Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15.-Acknowledging an in viintion to attend the opening of the new Clear-ing House of the New-York Banks, the local Clear-

ing House of the New-York Banks, the local Clearing House sent the following:

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14.

To the New-York Clearing House, New-York City.

The officers and members of the Memphis Clearing House Association send greetings on to-day's
happy event. War or no war, gold or silver, this
country is not broke as long as we have cotton to
save it. The deliberations and conclusions of your
body are always of intense interest to our country
May wisdem guide you in the future as in the past
C. W. SCHULTE, President,
JAMES NATHAN, Manager.



GARBAGE DISPOSAL CONTRACT. ITS FORM DISCUSSED IN THE BOARD OF

ESTIMATE. The Board of Estimate yesterday voted \$53,950 to Commissioner Waring for new stock, houses, wag ons, blankets and other supplies of the Street Cleaning Department, including \$3,000 for a new The sum is to be issued in bonds, and as these securities are likely to come in con tion in the money market with the National loan the Controller was empowered to fix the interes at not to exceed 31/2 per cent. The last issue sold

The new form for bidders for the final disposition of garbage and street refuse was then considered. Mr. Scott said that he was opposed to any change in the form of contract. "My experience," he declared, "with contractors-and it extends over many years-is that the moment a man becomes a city contractor his moral sense seems to be blunted. By an opinion of the Court of Appeals my contention

an opinion of the Court of Appeals my contention has been upheld that you cannot make the terms of contracts between individuals and the city too binding or too severe. If you allow city contractors the slightest concession they will encroach upon it, and naturally they seek to do as little as possible for the most money."

Controller Flitch said the contractors asserted that the form of contract was too stringent for them to think of accepting it. He thought they should have a chance to show what they could do. He made many objections to the form, and said it gave the Street Cleaning Commissioner arbitrary powers over matters on which he and the contractors disagreed. He believed that some Board should have power to pass upon such matters as between the contractors and the department, and he suggested the Board of Estimate as the arbiter. This suggestion was received with approval.

The corrected form of contract will be finally passed upon to-morrow.

SLIPPED PAST THE ALDERMEN.

THEY VOTED ON A FOUNTAIN RESOLUTION WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

The Board of Aldermen on Tuesday adopted a esolution authorizing Commissioner Haffen, of the Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, to accept the Lorely fountain and to select such a site for it on the north side as he may deem proper.

This action is now understood to mean that the Heine fountain, if the Mayor does not interfere and veto the resolution, will be placed in the Annexed District, probably in the centre of the

Annexed District, probably in the centre of the grand concourse at One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st, and Jerome-ave.

The resolution was slipped through without the Allermen knowing what they voted for, and when their attention was called to it yesterday, some of them were angry. Alderman Woodward, "I do not think such a resolution was parsed, I did not hear it read."

The resolution was introduced by Vice-President Windolph, who pushed it through for Commissioner Haffen, Mr. Haffen needs a fountage for One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st, and Jerome-ave, and as a good one will cost \$50.00, he thought that, rather than pay for another it would be better to accept the Heine fountain, even though the Park Board and the Art Federation had rejected in The Heine fountain is a sift.

It is believed that the Mayor will yeto the resoluthe Park Hoard and the Art receration and rejected it. The Heline foundain is a gift.

It is believed that the Mayor will veto the resolu-

IN THE INTEREST OF MISSIONS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SO-CIETY IN SESSION.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society began its annual convention in the Bible House, As-tor Place, yesterday merning, with a large number of delegates in attendance. The convention is of the National Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, with the secretary and one representative from each State Auxiliary Society. The Rev. Dr. William Ives Washburn, of this city, was elected chairman, and the Rev. Washington Choate, of this city, secretary. After effecting its organization, the convention proceeded to the consideration of amendments to the compact en-tered into three years ago between the National society and the State auxiliaries. The amendments proposed define the relation between the National

proposed define the relation between the National and State societies, and suggest new methods for the strengthening of home missionary work throughout the United States.

Prominent among those in attendance are the Rev. Dr. J. D. Kingsbury, Bradford, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. J. J. Blaisleid, Beloit, Wis.; the Rev. Dr. William A. Robinson, Middletown, N. Y., the Rev. Dr. J. J. Blaisleid, Beloit, Wis.; the Rev. Dr. J. Blaisleid, Beloit, Wis.; the Rev. Dr. Junes Tompkins, Chleako; the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, New-York City, the Rev. A. T. Hillman, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. William H. Moore, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. William H. Moore, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. J. G. Praser, Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. Alexander McGregor, Pawincket, R. I.; the Rev. Dr. C. B. Rice, Roston, the Rev. T. B. MecCloud, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. William B. Howland, treasurer of the National Society of Home Missions, New-York.

DR. SATTERLEE'S CONSECRATION.

of the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, of this city, s Bishop of the new diocese of Washington, will as Bishop of the new diocese of Washington, will take place on March 25 next, in the Calvary Church, at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st., of which Dr. Satterlee has been for many years the rector. The corsecrators will be Bishops Williams, of Connecticit; Potter, of New-York and Paret, of Maryland, The presenters will be Bishops Coxe, of Western New-York, and Indiey, of Kentucky.

Lishop-elect Satterlee has written to his standing committee in Washinston that he will hold his dirst services as Bishop in St. John's Church and the Church of the Epiphany, in that city, on Palm Sunday.

# IN THE INTEREST OF MISSIONS.

The representatives of all the missionary so-tieties of the United States and Canada were in secret session all day yesterday in the Reformed Church Building, at No. 25 East Twenty-second-st. There were possibly twenty-five ministers and of-ficials of the societies in attendance, and the day ficials of the societies in attendance, and the day was passed in discussing methods of mission work. The session will continue to-day, and to-night there will be a more general meeting in the chapel of the new Presbyterian Building in Twentieth-st, and Fifth-ave. The sessions of to-day will also be executive in character, but one of the officers remarked to The Tribune reporter yesterday that the secretary will probably be empowered to give out a synopals of the proceedings. The Rev. W. W. Barr, of the United Presbyterian Church, presided at the meeting.

ON THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Seth Low, Oscar S traus, Carl Schurz and Alexander E. Orr, the com-Straus, Carl Schurz and Alexander E. Off, the com-mittee of the Chamber of Commerce on Venezuelan affairs, met yesterday forenoon and prepared a reply to the letter which was received recently from the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hewitt, who is chairman of the committee, said late in the afternoon that the reply would not be made public until it was received in London.

HOSPITAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS. Charles Lanier, the general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, No. 17 Nas-

sun-st., reports the following additional contributions to the General Collection Fund: St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal.
Madison Squaro, Presbyterlan
Colfegiate Reformed, additional.
St. Thomas's, Episcopal, additional.
Congregation B mai Jeshurin.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Episcopal.
Grace, Episcopal, additional.
Lenox Avenue, Unitarian.
St. Christopal additional. Total FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES Produce Exchange
John J. Emery
Through the F & M Schnefer Brewing Company
Cawald Oftendorfer
Charles de Rham
Augustin Paly and members of his company
Stern, Falk & Co. Total .... FROM THE FUR TRADE. By Leopold Weil & Bros.

Hy Leopoid Well & Bro Joseph Ullmann Leopoid Well & Bros T. Alfel & Co. Phillips, Pointzer & Co. Samuel Sachs. Stake & Eldredge Asch & Jackel L. Cohn & Bros Philip Weinberg & Co. Becker & Martin. C. C. Shapie. C. C. Shajie
A. Herzig, Sons & Co.
J. Steiner & Hros.
J. & A. Hoskowitz
J. Huszit's Fur Company
J. Struck & Co.
A. Howsky & Sons.
Adolph Platky
In smaller amounts. Total ..... TO SPAN THE HARLEM.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL'S RAILROAD

BRIDGE.

COMPANY'S TRACKS RAISED TO A HEIGHT OF TWENTY-FOUR FEET ABOVE THE CANAL -CHANGING THE APPROACHES.

While it will in all probability be two months of more before the new bridge of the New-York Cen-tral and Hudson River Railroad over the Harlem River is completed for traffic, an engineer's test of the bridge is to be made either this week or the next. The date has not been definitely de-termined. This stupendous piece of engineering has been going on at the upper end of Manhattan Island for almost three years. The bridge is being built at the spot where the several railroads cross

the Harlem River at Mott Haven. The railroads are raising their tracks far above The railroads are raising their tracks far above the original roadbeds, while at the same time the daily traffic of 290 trains goes on uninterrupted. Three millions of dollars is the sum that has been expended in building this great bridge and in bring-ing the tracks to an adjustment suitable to the new conditions created by the deep water connec-tion between the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. The city is paying a part of this \$3,000,000. The cost entailed by all of the improvements south of the Harlem River on this island is being paid equally by the city and the railroads.

Mr. Depew, when speaking of the great task of elevating the tracks, said. "We thought we had solved the problem for the future when we sunk the tracks through the high ground in Harlem, but now that work is all destroyed and we are preparing for the future over again. This work is not being done in a careless way. It is to be final and lasting. The ship canal, in the first place, is a mistaken idea. It is not to be supposed that within a few years the city will tolerate the inconvenience of having the canal cut the city in convenience of having the canal cut has city in twain. Therefore I look upon the canal as only a temporary contrivance. It will be filled up and built over within a few years. This bridge, how-ever, was made necessary by the conditions of the canal, and the bridge is being built to stand for

Walter Katte, the chief engineer of the New-York Central Railroad, is in charge of the work. This bridge is a triumph for him. When the new bridge is finished the temporary bridge, which during the time of the building of the new bridge, has carried all the tremendous traffic, which has never been obstructed for a day, will be abandoned. When the railway passes out of the tunnel at Ninetysixth-st. it mounts a solid masonry viaduet raised above the low level of the Harlem flats. This stonework maintains the same road level until Harlem Hill is reached, at One-hundred-and-sixthst., and from that point to the north side of the hill, at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., the tracks are sunk in the hill to keep the straight line un-altered. A few blocks further ahead is the Harlem River, now deepened into a ship canal. This the railways have been crossing on the same level, about seven feet above the water. Hereafter to provide passageway for large vessels the bridge ust carry the trains over at an elevation of twentyfour feet above high water. This requirement ne-cessitated the building of the new drawbridge and the elevation of the tracks to connect with the new bridge. The bridge has a 400-foot draw at the southern end, and two spans of 135 and 183 feet respectively beyond that.

To meet this arbitrary condition the old roadbed has been altered as far back as One-hundred-andsixth-st. There the old masonry viaduet has been raised upon a gradient of forty feet to the mile as far as One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. From that point onward a metallic via duct or heavy elevated far as One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. From that point onward a metallic vialuet or heavy elevated ratiway has been built to carry the trains over the Harlem Hill, at a distance of fourteen feet above the summit of the bill, and down again at a slight the summit of the bill, and down again at a slight incline to the level of the new steel drawbridge over the ship canal. The upward incline of forty over the ship canal. The upward incline of forty over the ship canal. The upward incline of forty feet to the mile continues from One-hundred-and-sixth to One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., which is the top of the hill. Thence by a more gradual incline the new elevated road returns to the old level at One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st., where the line the new elevated story in the stations, at the first of the distribution of the Hudson River division. Three stations, at Jone-hundred-and-tenth-st., One-hundred-and-tenth-st. is in the stone viaduat. That at One-hundred-and-tenth-st is in the stone viaduat. That at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. is in the stone viaduat. That at One-hundred-and-tenth-st is in the stone on hundred-and-tenth-st is in the stone on heart of the sum of the viadual that is the station at Mott Haven are the present of the prest stone and briefs station at Mott Haven are the back of the heavy traffic the leave traffic the heavy traffic

this creat engineering problem, but the greatest was the tisk of adapting the elevated railway principle to high-class heavy traffic. The sugmeer had to meet the strain and weight of the heavy traffic with the requisite strength of steel. The result is what he calls a three column plate-girler construction Explained in the simplest way, he has built a three-legged road, and spanned the spaces (between each trio of legs) with girlers mude of plates of steel rivited together, instead of with what might be called open-work trusses, such as one sees in Sixth and in Third aves.

The new elevated structure will look as that in Ninth-ave, or that in Second-ave, would if those roads were supported on rows of three instead of two legs. The middle legs, because these central posts will carry double as much as the others. At the point of passing of two trains, for instance, the centre post will carry double as much as the others. At the point of passing of two trains, for instance, the centre post will carry the combined weight of the two locomotives and half the weight of the entire structure. There is no secret about it, the entire structure. There is no secret about it, the entire legs the number of pounds of steel required to match the load each leg will have to carry.

THE MILK QUESTION DISCUSSED.

State Dairy Commissioner Magnire, of New-Jersey, called on President Wilson, of the Health Board, yes-

terday and talked over the question of purifying that

part of New-York's milk supply that comes from

RENSSELAER INSTITUTE REUNION. The midwinter reunion of the Alumni Association The midwinter reunion of the Alumni Association of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, will be held in the Hoffman House in this city to-morrow evening. Among the invited guests are Thomas C. Clarke, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Colonel Prout, Editor of The Railroad Gazette"; President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; General Manager Theodore Voorhees, of the Reading Railroad, and others.

CHIEF AHEARN COMPLIMENTED. The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning, with President La Grange and Mr. Sheffield present. Mr. Ford was absent on account of

Battalion Chief Thomas J. Ahearn was appointed to the command of the new Fourteenth Battalion in the Annexed District. In appointing Chief Aheart. the Board adopted a resolution compil-Ahearr. the Board adopted a resolution comparementary to him.

After the regular meeting the Commissioners held the trial of Engineer Charles S. McArthur, of Engine Company No. II. He was said to have assaulted Henry Hahn and Carmel Messino on July 1 at Fourteenth-st. and Avenue A. Besides the charge of assault there was one of intoxication and one of representing himself as a policeman. None of the companiants and witnesses appeared, and the case was dismissed.

FOR A STATUE OF GENERAL HOOKER. Boston, Jan. 15.-Senator Alfred S. Roe, of Worcester, presented in the State Senate to-day a pe ter, presented in the State Senate to-day a petition, signed by 800 prominent citizens of Massachusstis, requesting that a statue of Major-General Joseph Hooker, who was a native of Massachusetta, be erected within the limits of the State. Accompanying the petition is a draft of a bill, appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for an equestrian statue of General Hooker, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council, the statue to be placed on the State House grounds or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable.

PLAN TO PAY FOR THE BRONX SEWER.

The Bronx River Sewer Commission met in the Mayor's Office yesteriay and received the report of the sub-committee appointed to devise a financial scheme to raise funds to pay for the building of the improvement. The sever will be about twenty-one miles long, the town of White Plains being situated at the extreme northern terminus, and it will cost about \$3,500,000.

The sub-committee reported that the improvement should be paid for in bonds of New-York and Westchester counties, to be issued as the proper officials of either county should determine, and that of the expense New-York shall pay 60 per cent and Westchester 40 per cent.

It is also provided that the money shall be paid back to the counties by assessing the property tributary to the sewer.

The Commission will make up its report some time this month, and it will be submitted to the Legislature for approval. PLAN TO PAY FOR THE BRONX SEWER.